Amusements—This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—Lend Me Five Shillings—Tight-rope performances—The Elopement—Mazurka.

Placide's Varieties.—Where there's a Will, there's a Way—Slasher and Crasher—Dance.

Auction Sales—This Day.

Vincent & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 99 Chartres street—Porcelain de Sevre, China, Glassware, etc.

Wm. P. Scott will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 52 Bayadas street—Furniture, Oil Paintings, etc.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

Harmony Division No. 13, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 228 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

Olive Branch Union No. 1, at Good Hope Chapel, Algiers, at half-past 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

First Page.—In the selections on our first page, from the mass of intelligence brought across the ocean by the steamship Pacific on her unparalleled trip, much foreign intelligence of interest will be found.

The Canal Bank.—An article on this public institution is crowded out by press of matter. It will appear to-morrow.

The Galveston arrived last night, with files of the Galveston papers up to the 24th inst. They contain nothing of interest.

Mr. Lawrence's Fourth Lecture on Geology will take place this evening. Subject—Mineral Veins and Dykes.

Parodi's Second Concert.—This will take place on Wednesday evening, at the St. Charles. We are highly pleased to announce this change of room, and also that the orchestra has been reformed. As yet, we have not seen the programme, but are very well assured that the public taste will be consulted. We speak without any reserve on the subject. The reputation of M'lle Parodi is certainly involved in this matter, and a second series of accidents would seriously injure her. The public sympathy is with her, and the desire is general that everything should be arranged for her proper display. She comes with a high reputation, and in spite of many drawbacks, has shown that she deserves it. But, like all artists, she cannot be independent of the accessories. The St. Charles will doubtless be filled to its utmost capacity on her debut.

We have learned that there was no regular rehearsal, previous to the concert, and Parodi, though extremely hoarse, was induced to sing from an unwillingness to disappoint the public. The Flirtation Polka was substituted for the overture, because the orchestra were familiar with it, and had not sufficient preparation for the other. There appears to have been a series of accidents, all against Parodi, and the only wonder is that she succeeded at all.

New Books.—We are indebted to Morgan for several new works: Rebels and Tories, a Revolutionary Legend; Leonard Normandale, or the Three Brothers, an English novel; Blackwood for April; The Coin Chart Manual. This last is a valuable companion of the counting-room. Blackwood contains a second article on Southey, in which his great poems are analyzed and criticised. A few years since a respectable American edition of his poetical works had been published, and thus brought within the mass of popular reading. The scene of Madoc, his first epic, is laid in this country. The hero is the Welsh Prince, who, tradition says, sailed from his native land, and founded a new kingdom in a vast country lying on the Western Ocean. "The Curse of Kehama" is based on the Hindoo Mythology, and "Thalaba, the Avenger," is descriptive of the Arabian. These two last are written in an irregular metre. They abound in passages of poetic beauty, but the plots are improbable. Another interesting article is the fourth number of Modern State Trials.

Steamboat Accident.—The steamer Tuscumbia returned to town on Saturday night for repairs, having been run into by the steamer Philip Pennywit, at McCarty's bend. Both steamers had left our levee at five P. M. The Tuscumbia had her starboard engine broken, and the wheel, blacksmith shop and store-room torn away.

Mississippi River.—At Lake Providence, La., up to the 12th of April, the river had fallen 3 feet 2 inches; since then it has risen 8½ inches, and is now within 2 feet 6 inches of high water mark; it has risen, in the last 24 hours, 1 inch.

At Vidalia, La., the Concordia Intelligencer of the 26th says, the river was still going down. It was then 24 feet below the highest mark of the season.

At Baton Rouge, La., on the 24th, the Democratic Advocate reports a slow fall, and the whole fall, since March 30th, 1851, equal to 18½ inches.

At Bayou Sara, on the 26th, the Ledger says that the river continued to fall slowly.

New York Legislature.—The excitement attending the adjournment of the New York Legislature was disgraceful. Men of sense ought to be ashamed of such scenes. There is no reason why legislators ought not to be able to transact business as other people. An extra session, in all probability, will be called. Both houses have signified the request to the Governor in the shape of resolutions.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Jamestown, for late papers from Nashville, Tenn; the steamer Childe Harold and Chancellor, our thanks for late papers from Louisville.

The steamer Alack Scott has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

The clerk of the fine lake steamer California has our thanks for Mobile papers and his memorandum.

For Galveston and Matagorda Bay.—The United States mail steamer Galveston, Captain Place, leaves on Wednesday next, at 9 o'clock. Agents, Harris & Morgan, 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

For New York, Havana and Chagres.—The U. S. Mail Steamer Falcon, Lieut. Hartstene, leaves this morning at 8 o'clock precisely. Agents—Armstrong, Lawrason & Co., 106 Magazine street.

Dry Goods.—C. M. Simpson, No. 50 Canal Street, has a large and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which he is almost daily increasing by arrivals from the North. From the quantity of ladies always seen in the establishment, the busy appearance of the nice young men behind the counter, and the numerous bundles which make their escape from the shelves, he must be doing a large business, and giving great bargains. See his advertisement in another column.

Young Men's Anniversary Ball and Concert.—Much pleasure is anticipated by the lovers of music and dancing at the Historic Hall this evening, where will be assembled much of the beauty and fashion of our city. The Hall will be preceded by an Instrumental Concert, which, from the celebrity of Hoeffner's band, promises to be a grand affair.

Writing and Book-keeping.—Mr. Dolbear, 56 Canal street, requests us to say that new classes in Writing and Book-keeping begin this week at his establishment. Those who wish to join either class should apply immediately.

M'lle Hilariot's Benefit.—This accomplished dancer, who has lent such attraction to the Varieties ever since it has been opened, takes her benefit this evening, and offers a bill which will no doubt give her a crowded house. She will be assisted by a young brother, his first appearance, who is pronounced by judges a youth of rare promise on the violin.

The New Hospital.

Eds. Crescent—Having noticed in your journal of the 24th inst., a Report from the Board of Health in reference to a location for Immigrants, House of Industry, Alms House and Hospital, on the opposite side of the river, has induced the writer to suggest the many collateral benefits that might be derived from such an arrangement:

1st. It would be a great mart, where laborers might be obtained at moderate rates.

2d. All paupers would be kept from our streets, and sickness from being diffused through our city.

3d. When once established, in addition to the batture ground, various other labor may be introduced, whereby the inmates could fully pay for their keeping.

4th. All immigrants destined for the upper country, could, on arrival, be properly directed, thereby saving to them much expense and trouble.

5th. Those having money would be able to deposit it in safe hands till called for.

6th. Should cotton or other manufactories be established in our vicinity, they might at this mart be supplied with operatives.

L.

District Court—*Concordia Parish.*—The Concordia Intelligencer of Saturday says that the May term of the Court in Vidalia will commence on Monday, the 5th of next month. Many civil cases of importance are on the docket, and a full muster of legal talent is expected.

Real Distress.—The Baton Rouge Democratic Advocate says that over two hundred families have been deprived of house and home on New River by the overflow, and thrown upon the cold charity of the world. It is said their sufferings are very great.

Commodore James Barron.

The death of this unfortunate man revives a mortifying incident in our naval history. Time, which has soothed the mortification and anger excited by the surrender of the Chesapeake, has left the public mind in a condition to do justice to his memory. A careful review of the evidence before the Court Marshal establishes the following facts: The Chesapeake was built in the Navy Yard, at Washington, and was put in commission in the early part of 1807. She rated thirty-eight guns. Her Captain was Charles Gordon, and she was ordered to the Mediterranean to relieve the Constitution. Captain James Barron was selected to hoist his pennant as Commodore of the Squadron in that sea. Gordon did not take actual command until May. She left Washington, early in June, in an unfinished condition, and certainly unprepared for war service. Commodore Barron first visited her in Hampton Roads, and remained on board a short time. The full complement of guns and stores was received between the 6th and 19th of June. On that day Captain Gordon reported her ready for sea, and on the 22d she sailed. The crew mustered three hundred and seventy-five men. They had been at quarters but three times, and had not been exercised at the guns at all. She carried forty guns. A British Squadron lay in the Roads watching some French ships at Annapolis. It consisted of three ships—the Bellona, 74; the Melampus, 38; and the Leopard, 50.

The Chesapeake was followed out to sea by the Leopard. When several miles out, the Leopard hailed that she had dispatches on board for the Chesapeake. This was not unusual, and the Commodore hove to and received the boat of the Leopard. The officer delivered a copy of a letter from the British Vice Admiral, on the American Station, ordering all British Commanders to search the Chesapeake for deserters. Accompanying this order, was a polite note from Captain Humphreys, of the Leopard, expressing his intention to obey it.

It seems that three seamen had deserted from the Melampus, and shipped on the Chesapeake. They had been demanded by the British Minister. The seamen had acknowledged their desertion, but claimed to be American born, that they had been *pressed* as English sailors, and had deserted on the first opportunity. The evidence satisfied the American Government of the truth of the facts, and for this reason the men had not been surrendered, without raising the question, whether even if English sailors, any law would authorize their surrender. As it was known they were on the Chesapeake, this was the cause for this insulting and unprecedented demand. Barron, of course, refused to muster his men, and the British officer left. Immediately on joining his ship, the Leopard, which had obtained a raking position, opened her broadsides, and continued a destructive fire until the Chesapeake surrendered, when an officer was sent on board, the crew mustered, the three deserters from the Melampus taken out, together with a fourth, who also claimed to be an American born. The Chesapeake then returned to Hampton Roads. The indignation and shame which this event created, may well be imagined; even now as the shameful page is read, every American cheek is suffused. But the disgrace of that affair was gloriously redeemed in the captures, in open war, and without treachery, of the Guerriere, the Macedonian, the Java, and of other engagements.

A Court Martial was held—the Commodore was accused of negligence, want of seamanship, and courage. He was convicted of neglect in not commencing to clear his decks, and calling the men to quarters immediately after the reception of the message. Cooper, who certainly ought to be considered an intelligent judge, acquits him of all blame, and attributes the unprepared condition of the ship to the Navy Department. The great error of Barron was in going to sea with a ship unprepared for action. To us it seems that the Commander of the ship was more culpable. The blood of the people was up, there must be some victim, and instead of punishment falling on an imbecile department, concentrated itself on Barron. Like Admiral Byng, he was sacrificed for the safety of politicians. He was suspended for five years without pay, and left penniless with a family. He went into the Russian service, and remained there till his term of suspension expired. In 1813 he reported himself for duty, but the odium which attached to his name prevented his employment, and he remained abroad until after peace.

One would suppose that he had suffered his share of misfortune. But he seems to have been doomed. In 1819 he claimed the command of the Columbus, over Balnbridge, as his senior. Decatur, a member of the Court which had suspended him, violently opposed his application, and made use of language which compelled Barron to call on him for explanation. The correspondence is now before us. There can be but one opinion in regard to the results of this unfortunate controversy. Decatur was the idol of the Navy, the favorite of the nation. Barron had been excluded from all participation in the glories of the naval war; he felt that he was odious (unjustly, but nevertheless odious,) to the nation. Whatever remained to him of professional honor or exertion must be derived from his rank. He had nothing to gain by a contest with Decatur. But his courage had been called in question, and though that charge had been repelled by the trial, yet Decatur had sneered at his absence during the war. The letters of Decatur are ungenerous, over-bearing—such as he ought not to have written to a fallen man. The sympathies of the reader are with Barron. The weapons and distance were advantageous to Decatur. Barron was near-sighted, and his friend endeavored to place them on terms of equality and shortening the distance, but in vain. They fought at eight steps, with pistols. Both were wounded—Decatur mortally; Barron severely. Had Barron been killed, there would have been a reaction in his favor; but so unjust is the popular mind, that he was condemned as the murderer of the nation's favorite. The provocation was forgotten, the causes overlooked, and Barron a second time became the victim.

His claim, however, was not again called in question. The Department did not give him a command of a ship, but he received his fair share of the honorable and lucrative employments on shore. He was, at his death, the second on the list of Captains.

The affair of the Chesapeake, though so disgraceful to the nation, and so unfortunate to the commander, doubtless was attended with important consequences. It overcame all party spirit, and the people in mass demanded satisfaction. It led to decided activity on the part of the Government. Measures were adopted for the increase of the Navy; the feeling of enmity to Great Britain gained new strength, and the heart of the nation was prepared for the war which a few years after followed.

The British Government made every apology which the case admitted. The three deserters from the Melampus, were returned on the deck of the Chesapeake. The fourth had been hung at Halifax, before the orders for his delivery could be received. But neither the Admiral who issued the insulting order, nor the Post-Captain who executed it, were punished.

At this day, when it is so much the fashion to interchange compliments between the two countries, we think an occasional retrospect not altogether unprofitable.

It should teach us the necessity of being always prepared for any emergency. A nation should be at all times cleared for action, with the men at quarters, and the guns shotted. If a Captain should be damned for "neglect of duty, in not clearing his deck for action," when in the presence of his enemy, surely, the nation deserves to perish which neglects to keep up with the war demonstrations of rival powers.

There can be no question, that the American Government is not doing as much as it ought, to promote the creation of a steam-marine. England and France are both far in advance of the United States. Yet, with a full knowledge of this fact, the last Congress refused to pass loans of the national credit, for the increase of this essential arm of public defence.

God forbid that another Chesapeake disgrace will be necessary to teach our public servants this important lesson, that the surest mode for a nation to avoid a war, is to be prepared for it.

The Meeting between Commodore Decatur and Commodore Barron.

Washington, Wednesday, March 22, 1820.

This morning, agreeably to his request, I attended Commodore Bainbridge in a carriage to the Capitol Hill, where I ordered breakfast, at Beale's Hotel, for three persons. At the moment it was ready, Commodore Decatur, having walked from his own house, arrived, and partook of it with us. As soon as it was over, we proceeded in our carriage towards Bladensburg. At break fast he mentioned that he had a paper with him, which he wished to sign, (meaning his will,) but that it required three witnesses, and, as it would not do to call in any person for that purpose, he would defer it until we arrived at the ground. He was quite cheerful, and did not appear to have any desire to take the life of his antagonist; indeed, he declared that he should be very sorry to do so.

On arriving at a valley, half a mile short of Bladensburg, we halted, and found Captain Elliot standing in the road, on the brow of the hill beyond us. Commodore Bainbridge and myself walked up, and gave him the necessary information, when he returned to the village. In a short time, Commodore Barron, Captain Elliot, his second, and Mr. Latimer arrived on the ground, which was measured, (eight long strides,) and marked by Commodore Bainbridge, nearly north and south, and the seconds proceeded to load. Commodore Bainbridge won the choice of stands, and his friend chose that to the north, being a few inches lower than the other.

On taking their stands, Commodore Bainbridge told them to observe, that he should give the words quick; "*Present; one, two, three;*" and that they were not, at their peril, to fire before the word *one*, nor after the word *three*, was pronounced. Commodore Barron asked him if he had any objection to pronouncing the words as he intended to give them. He said that he had not, and did so.

Commodore Barron, about this moment, observed to his antagonist, that he hoped, on meeting in another world, they would be better friends than they had been in this; to which Commodore Decatur merely replied, "I have never been your enemy, sir." Nothing further passed between them previous to firing. Soon after, Commodore Bainbridge cautioned them to be ready, crossed over to the left of his friend, and gave the words of command, precisely as before; and at the word *two*, they both fired, so nearly together that but one report was heard.

They both fell nearly at the same instant. Commodore Decatur was raised and supported a short distance, and sank down near to where Commodore Barron lay; and both of them appeared to think themselves mortally wounded. Commodore Barron declared, that every thing had been conducted in the most honorable manner, and told Commodore Decatur that he forgave him from the bottom of his heart. Soon after this, a number of gentlemen coming up, I went after our carriage, and assisted in getting him into it; when, leaving him under the care of several of his intimate friends, Commodore Bainbridge and myself left the ground, and, as before agreed upon, embarked on board the tender of the Columbus at the Navy Yard.

It is due to Commodore Bainbridge to observe, that he expressed his determination to lessen the danger to each, by giving the words quick, with a hope that both might miss, and that then their quarrel might be amicably settled.

Samuel Hambleton.

Relief for the Immigrants.

This subject is attracting much attention from persons connected with the sanitary condition of the city. That there must be an establishment for patients suffering from infectious diseases, is universally acknowledged. Two plans are now before the city authorities. The purchase of a large tract of land on the opposite side of the river, without any houses; and the purchase of the Luzenberg Hospital. The advantaged of the former consist in its separation from the city. The patients contemplated to be provided for, will be chiefly immigrants, just landed from ships, which by law are not allowed to come to the levee. At this place they will be retained until convalescent, and the disease will not be allowed to spread into the city. The purchase of the sixty acres, if made at all, will be with a view to the erection of an alms-house for the permanent infirm or crippled.

The principal objection is the large expenditure of money. The land we learn can be bought on credit. The buildings will probable cost $10,000. Or a smaller body of land can be bought. The Luzenberg Hospital can at once accommodate several hundred inmates, and can be bought for $25,000. It contains two squares of land. The objections are that it is a mile or more from the levee, and in the city, near the edge of the swamp. A contagious disease would be more apt to spread through the city from this point, than from the other; nor is it so convenient to the immigrant ships. We have thus charged the jury on the facts. The public authorities ought to decide and act at once. The present condition of the hospital demands instant relief.

We must not omit honorable mention of Mr. Vere Foster, and his efforts for ameliorating the condition of the immigrants. He is the son of the English Minister to this country during the administration of Mr. Jefferson. He came over in the steerage of one of the immigrant ships, and thus witnessed the actual treatment of the poor passengers. This knowledge has enabled him to expose many of the abuses which the poor suffer. He will doubtless be of great service to the immigrants.

The Coalition in Massachusetts Triumphant.—With feelings of the deepest humiliation we announce the election of Charles Sumner to the Senate. This was effected by the most shameful contract between the free-soilers and the democrats. The recent secession of Robert Rantoul, the democratic leader, was ominous. The election of Sumner gives strength to the secession party; it adds an able man to the Ultra Southern men. The secessionists, of course, will be gratified by this acquisition; and they may well be proud both of Sumner and Rantoul. The one stood high in the confidence of the whigs; the other in that of the democrats. Rantoul, for a ten days seat in the Senate, has renounced his party associations and the labors of a life.

How delighted the negroes of South Carolina must be at the idea of a dissolution of the Union. Instead of being obliged to flee into Canada, they will settle in the free States and be safe from any requisitions, Commissioners, etc. The present border States will be depopulated of their slaves, either by exportation South or by flight. Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, free States, will make North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the border States, and they, too, must soon follow.

The only means of perpetuating slavery is in the constitutional guaranties. The moment they are removed, there must be a great and sudden change in the condition of the institution. Its enemies rejoice in the anticipation that the Union will be destroyed, for the destruction of slavery follows as an inevitable consequence. But we have never been able to learn what advantage the South expects to gain. With all the force of the laws and officers of the Federal Government, it is extremely difficult to recover fugitives; but it will certainly become impossible, when the obligations of the Constitution cease to operate.

Parades on the Sabbath.—We believe in the largest liberty. If officers and men think the Sabbath a suitable day for parades, we have no disposition to interfere with their amusements. But, then, on the other hand, we think these persons should not unnecessarily interfere with other people's enjoyments. Yesterday, while Dr. Neville was reading a sermon to the Sunday School children, a band of music passed up Dauphin street, and down Canal, giving the congregation the benefit of a very spirit-stirring tune, which for a time drowned the voice of the reverend preacher, and distracted the attention of the congregation. Now we suggest to the persons having control of such matters, that it would be an act of good breeding to avoid disturbing the religious services of any congregation. This can be very easily done, as the places public of worship are not so numerous in town as to put a military or fire company to much trouble in avoiding them.

In Natchez, a few years since, a military company passed the court-house with music playing, while the Judge was on the bench. He instantly ordered the Sheriff to arrest the Captain, gave him a severe reprimand, and inflicted a fine. He said the fact that military duty was imposed by law offered no excuse for disturbing a court.

The same remarks may apply with equal force to the disturbance of religious congregations on the Sabbath.

We think the Municipal Councils might well pass ordinances prohibiting such disturbance on the Sabbath.

Terrible Affair.—The Corydon (Indiana) Argus, of the 15th, gives us the details of a terrible affair that occurred in Harrison county, on the 14th instant. On that day, an Irishman named John Hanagan, moved into a house near Elizabeth, in Posey township, and invited one of his neighbors to a spree or *house-warming*. He was seen about eight o'clock, in liquor, and it is supposed that a portion of the family, consisting of John Hanagan, his wife and six children, Mrs. O'Donnel, Patrick Slave, one adult person, name unknown, and one child of John O'Donnel, deceased, went to sleep under the influence of liquor. While asleep the house by some means caught fire, and the roof falling in every one of the inmates, twelve in number, met with a horrible death. The Argus says: "The spectacle presented to the persons who first reached the scene of the disaster was horrible and distressing in the extreme. No sound was heard save the hissing of the fire, and crash of falling timbers, every member of the family having already expired; but through the burning chinks of the house, the bystanders could discern the still unconsumed bodies of the occupants. There lay the mother with the body of her dead infant still clasped to her bosom, to which the little sufferer had clung in the last agonies of this horrible death, the bright flames shooting even from the eye-sockets of the unfortunate mother. A sad, sad house-warming it proved to be, indeed. The charred remains of eleven persons have been found amid the ruins, while it is known that one child is lost, whose remains have not been discovered." A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The New Hospital.

We publish the following communication from a Committee of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital, addressed to the Municipal Councils and General Council of this city, and the Council of the city of Lafayette.

The undersigned, members of the Board of Administrators of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, have been appointed a committee, on behalf of that Board, to invite your attention to certain facts relative to the condition and management of that institution, and to confer with you in regard to various matters involving the health and safety of the community at large. The noble institution, which has been entrusted to our charge by the Governor of the State, was evidently founded for the sole purpose of affording relief to such indigent sick persons as may come within its sphere of action; but we have to inform you that a vast number of persons have got into the habit of applying there for medical aid, many of whom are not proper objects of charity, many altogether incurable, and therefore beyond the reach of its design, and a still larger number afflicted with contagious diseases who cannot be admitted into the Hospital without seriously endangering the lives of others with whom they may be brought in contact, or even forming a focus of infection, from which such diseases may be disseminated throughout the city. The accommodations of the hospital have been enlarged from year to year, as far as its resources and the liberality of the Legislature would allow, to correspond with the wants of a growing population; but it seems that the increase of patients far outstrips our means of enlargement. In our desire to extend the benefits of this institution as far as possible, we have hitherto enforced no restriction upon applicants for relief, but admitted all who offered themselves at the gate, while there was a vacant bed or a pallet to be found in the establishment; insomuch that 18,476 patients were admitted during the last year. There is good reason to believe that our benevolence has been greatly abused, and that thousands of laborers and mechanics are in the habit of applying there for relief, who are able to provide for themselves, and must be made to do so. As for the *incurables*, the halt, the lame, and the blind, the city should provide some more suitable asylum for them, where they can enjoy a purer atmosphere and proper exercise.

But we would invite your special attention to the class of patients afflicted with infectious diseases, such as ship-fever, small-pox, etc. These diseases are not indigenous to our locality, nor would they be seen here unless imported from abroad; yet you permit thousands of cases to be brought into the heart of your city, carrying death and desolation in their train. We feel that we have cause to complain of you in this matter, on behalf of our own poor citizens. Our Hospital was established mainly for their benefit, and yet when they accept the proffered charity, they are placed in contact with loathsome, deadly and contagious diseases, to which they would not otherwise have been exposed. Instances are numerous, where patients are admitted into the Hospital on account of a broken limb, or some more trivial complaint, of which they would soon be relieved; but while under treatment they contract ship fever, and perish. In addition to this we should not omit to mention that the visiting physicians and surgeons, the resident students, the nurses, and last though not least, the Sisters of Charity, those self-sacrificing devotees to the cause of humanity, are all liable to contract this pestilence, from which they suffer more or less every year.

Three years ago, two of the Professors in our Medical College came near dying of ship fever, and to avoid it the Sisters had to take lodgings away from the Hospital. During the present season no less than six of the Sisters have already suffered severely, and one resident student has fallen a victim. Almost every ship that brings the unfortunate emigrant to your city, brings also his unwelcome companion, the ship or typhus fever, and hardly a day passes that cart-loads of them are not taken to the Charity Hospital. We feel confident that it is only necessary to apprise you of this unfortunate state of affairs, to enlist your earnest and efficient efforts to correct it. The Board of Health has recommended that a Lazaretto, or Fever Hospital, be established at some remote, but accessible point in the suburbs, where these unfortunate beings shall be received and cared, before they are allowed to come into the city, and we most heartily sanction the suggestion. The proposal is dictated by humanity, as well as the duty that all in authority owe to their constituents.

The late reports of the Grand Jury for the city have dwelt upon the fact, that numbers of those unfortunate beings, the insane, are constantly to be found in our prisons and the Charity Hospital, where no provision is made for their special treatment.

We have been instructed to call your attention to these important matters, and to solicit your co-operation with the Councils of the other Municipalities, the General Council, and the Council of Lafayette, in an effort to establish another Hospital, with an Almshouse attached, for the purpose of receiving all poor people afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases, (excepting syphilis,) all incurable patients, all insane persons, until they can be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Jackson, and all helpless paupers who depend on charity for their living.

We believe the Luzenberg Hospital is the best place that could be selected for these purposes, and it is now offered for sale at a low price, and on accommodating terms. All which is most respectfully committed to your consideration by

Your obedient servants,
Alfred Hennen, E. D. Fenner, D. Augustin, } Committee.

Annexation Meeting in Lafayette, La.—A goodly number of the citizens of Lafayette assembled together on Saturday night last, to deliberate "for the public good," and in consequence of the resolution of the "Mayor and Aldermen," on the subject to take the sense of the citizens on the question of annexation to New Orleans.

There were several set speeches and a good many statements made, but very little argument employed. The speakers were nearly equally divided, *for* and *against* annexation. It appeared that the debt of Lafayette was about $455,000, and that while the annual receipts were about met by the expenditures, taxation was already up to the highest notch to which the people could stand it.

The most impressive argument of the night was one made by the most "goodly, portly man, i'faith, and corpulent," in all Lafayette, who was a strong annexationist, and said that a man could n't live in Lafayette—a citizen had neither public nor private credit there; he had been trying for years to earn a living, but could n't do it as he ought to do it. (He looked as if he had "never missed a meal.") "Let us, however," said he, "become a part and parcel of New Orleans, and industry will get its reward, trade will thrive, and we will have all the benefit of our 'advantages,' and unlimited."

The meeting accepted a memorial to the Council to reconsider and rescind their resolution in reference to annexation as an evidence of their opinion, which was largely signed. The Council, it is understood, will treat it favorably, and annexation will come up, on a future occasion, free from political excitement.

The Mobile Murder.—The accounts of the murder of Hernandez, the old Cuban cigar manufacturer in Mobile, are fresh in the recollection. The trial of Eugenio Arbona and Inez Estralla, charged with his murder, came on in Mobile on Friday last. Great difficulty was found in empanelling a jury. After the special venire of one hundred men, and the regular panel of twenty-four more had been exhausted, the Sheriff had to go into the street for a fresh supply.

These and other delays caused by objections, and grounds of postponement of the trial taken by the prisoners' counsel, were at length overcome, the case proceeded to evidence.

The jury found both prisoners guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced them to the Penitentiary for life.

The Boston Aldermen and Mr. Webster. The Boston Common Council have adopted resolutions censuring the Board of Aldermen for their refusal of Faneuil Hall for Mr. Webster's use, and expressive of the gratification it would have afforded them to have heard him speak there in defence of law, order, the constitution and the Union. In a letter declining to address the people at the time, Mr. Webster says he cares nothing for the refusal, personally, except his regret that he should have been deprived of the pleasure of meeting the citizens of Boston. He remarks that the same body who refused to join with others in extending an invitation to President Fillmore, have denied him the privilege of being heard in Faneuil Hall. The Council have appointed a committee to invite Mr. Webster to address the citizens at a future day, and also to request Mr. Fillmore to visit Boston.

Flood—*Savannah River.*—The Savannah Republican of Friday says: "The Eli Whitney, consigned to Padelford, Fay & Co., came up to wharf on Tuesday, laden with over four thousand bars of railroad iron, and drawing sixteen feet and two inches water, without touching."

Frost.—The Camden Journal of Friday, 17th, says: "There was frost in this place and vicinity on Thursday morning. The weather is quite cool."

Telegraphed to the "Crescent."

[By morse's western line.]

St. Louis, April 26—P. M.

Market.

Market unusually dull. Small sales of Flour at a shade advance on yesterday's quotations. Corn, white 39c, yellow 38c; Oats 28c. Mess Pork held at $14, but no sales; No. 1 Lard 7¾; Bacon, clear sides 8¾.

Weather, River, etc.

Weather pleasant; river falling slowly.

The steamers Sultana and Patrick Henry have arrived.

No local news of any importance.

Nashville, April 26—P. M.

Market, River, etc.

Market dull and inactive. Sales of Cotton, so far as heard from, amounted only to 12 bales at 8¼ to 8 3-5.

River receding, with five and a half feet water on the shoals.

The steamer Globe departed for New Orleans. The C. E. Watkins is in the river, but cannot get up to this point.

Second Dispatch.

Cincinnati, April 26—7 P. M.

Market and River.

The Flour market remains steady with demand equal to receipts; sales at $3 48 to $3 50. Wheat steady at 70c and 72. Provisions—the only sale heard of was 150 barrels Mess Pork at $14; Lard in demand for barrels, and we understand that 8¾ was offered for prime, which is generally held at 9c; Bacon very quiet. Whisky in good demand at free prices; sales at 17½c to 18½c. Sales of Linseed Oil at 90c; it is now held at 90c. Sugar low—fair 6¾c to 6¾c, fair to prime 6¾c to 6¾. Coffee 10¾c to 11¼c. Molasses in fair demand at 33c, Sugarhouse 41c.

The river has risen six inches since last night, but is now stationary.

Vicksburg, April 26—11 P. M.

No boats passed down since report of this morning.

Natchez, April 26—10 P. M.

The Peytona passed down this evening at half-past 6.

Summary of Latest News.

The annexed items of late news are collated from the dispatches to the Picayune:

President's Proclamation—Washington, April 26.—President Fillmore, being apprehensive that a military expedition is being fitted out by citizens of the United States against Cuba, has issued a proclamation, warning all who engage in the undertaking that they will thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties, and will furthermore forfeit their claim to protection from the United States.

Mexican Claim Awards.—A notice from the Treasury states that the awards on the Mexican claims will be paid in cash, after the 26th May, to persons entitled thereto, or their attorneys. Union and Trinity Scrip will not be paid until the holders establish a legal claim.

Massachusetts Senator.—The Legislature went into another election for U. S. Senator on the 24th. Sumner was chosen on the 26th ballot, by a majority of two, having received 193 votes.

The Late Archbishop Eccleston.—The remains of this lamented Catholic Archbishop were conveyed to Baltimore on the 17th, and interred on the 24th by a multitude of sorrowers. The funeral procession was very long.

Gang of Desperadoes Discovered.—News from Detroit has reached Louisville, Ky., that a gang of desperadoes, numbering thirty or forty, has been discovered in Jackson county, Michigan. They were planning to place obstructions on the railroads, to carry on counterfeiting, robberies, etc. Among them are four constables, five physicians, three justices and one judge.

Steamship Ohio arrived at New York on the 24th, with $600,000 in gold dust, and $2000 in specie.

New York Markets.—Cotton was unsettled on the 24th; sales 800 bales. On the 26th, Flour was easy under heavy receipts and moderate demand. Pork steady, at $15 12½ and $14 50 for new and old Mess. Linseed Oil, steady at 77 @78c. Sugar firm.

Cincinnati Markets.—On the 25th, the Flour market remained steady, with a demand equal to the receipts; sales at $3 48@$3 52. Wheat was steady at 70@72c. The only sale of provisions heard of was 150 bbls of Mess Pork at $14. Lard in barrels was in demand, and 8¾c were offered for prime, generally held at 9c. Bacon was very quiet. Whisky was in good demand at free prices, and sales at 17½@18½c. Sales of Linseed Oil have taken place at 90c, now held at 90c. Sugar low; fair 5¾@6¼; fair to prime 6¾@6¾c. Coffee 10½@11½c. Molasses in fair demand at 33c, and 41c for sugar-house.

River stationary.

At Louisville on the 26th—river was rising a little.

Honesdale has been the scene of a great conflagration. Loss estimated at $200,000.

Adjournment of the New York Legislature—*The Canal Bill Defeated—An Extra Session Called.*—The New York Legislature, after the resignation of the twelve democratic Senators, was unable to get a constitutional quorum upon any bill, and it has adjourned. The bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and all the important appropriation bills were defeated. Two of the three democratic Senators who remained in the Senate voted against the Canal enlargement.

Mr. Babcock offered a preamble and resolution, to the effect that the Governor be requested to call an extra session at such time as he should deem the public interest required. These were adopted by the Senate. The resolution being read in the House, Mr. Burroughs rose and made a strong speech denouncing the course of the minority in the Senate, and advocating the adoption of the preamble and resolution. The resolution was concurred in by 78 to 34, and the usual messages sent to the Governor, whereupon both Houses adjourned *sine die.*

The democratic Senators opposed the Canal Enlargement Bill, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. An attempt was made in the Senate to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend, making it the duty of the Attorney General to submit it to the Court of Appeals, if he thought it unconstitutional; it failed. A great amount of excitement prevails in Albany on account of these proceedings, and unless an extra session is convened, the wheels of Government will be blocked.

Bayou Sara.—The town of Bayou Sara pays a tax of fifteen dollars for every man, woman and child in the place—so much for being subject to the whims of the "Father of Rivers." A little girl named Mary Jane Sewall, was drowned on the 19th inst., from the door-step of her father's residence. The water in the streets is from three to five feet deep. The Ledger cautions against the practice of allowing children to paddle on boards through the streets. A horse company is to be raised in that town. James R. Marks, editor of the Ledger, has been elected Mayor, without opposition.

Unfavorable Weather for Cotton.—The Augusta (Ga.) Republican of the 22d says that the weather for a week had been so cold, it had no doubt that the vegetation and growth of cotton had been greatly retarded throughout the cotton region. It seems to be the general opinion of the planters that cotton had better be under than above the ground during such unseasonable weather. We are informed that what cotton is up looks seriously injured. The "red leg," "sore shin," and various other diseases have affected its growth, and rendered the prospect of a good stand very unfavorable.

The Weather.—*Chattanooga, April 18.*—The weather has been rather cool for several days past. There was constant fear of a killing frost, but so far there has been no damage done. There is now a most glorious prospect for the crops of all kinds, and for fruits; should there be no frost, and a reasonable season, there will be the most bountiful crops in this end of the State that have been garnered for many years.

The Kent County Massacre.

Havre de Grace, April 18, 8 P. M.

There has been great excitement here to-day, in consequence of the arrival of an officer from Chestertown, who immediately proceeded to arrest a man named Nicholas Murphy, on the charge of being one of the murderers of the Cooden family, at the Georgetown Cross Roads, in Kent county.

It will be remembered that a man named Thos. Drummond was arrested in Cecil county, about the first of March, on suspicion of having been connected with the murder, and lodged in jail, where he has remained ever since. The evidence against him was, that on Wednesday evening, 26th ult., the day of the massacre, he disappeared from the neighborhood suddenly, and without assigning any cause for his departure, and could give no satisfactory account of his movements during the interval.

He alleged that he lodged at the house of a man named Ford, (who lives in the neighborhood of Black Bird,) on the night of the murder, which declaration Ford corroborated, but stated that Drummond did not arrive at his house until a late hour of the night. One of the pockets of his pantaloons bore the distinct impression of a bloody hand! Murphy, the man arrested here to-day, came forward and testified that he and Drummond were out together on the afternoon and night of the murder, hunting muskrats.

Drummond, notwithstanding this testimony was still held for further examination, and has now confessed, declaring that Murphy, Shelton, Ford, Sills and Taylor, are the parties who committed the bloody outrage. They have all been arrested except Shelton, and the officers are in pursuit of him. This is not the same Shelton, the miller, who was among the first arrested. Ford is the same man who testified at the examination that Drummond did not reach his house until after midnight.

I learn from the officer who arrested Murphy, that Drummond declares that he had no hand in the matter himself, and that the only object of the band was plunder—that his guilt only consists in a knowledge of the conspiracy before the deed was committed.

Webster, the uncle of Mrs. Cosden, who has so long rested under the suspicion of having been the instigator of this dreadful tragedy, seems to be in no manner implicated by the confession of Drummond, who intimates that if some of the Cooden family had not escaped and given the alarm, it was their intention to have followed up the work of plunder and blood, and that other families would have been massacred the same night.

Murphy, on being arrested, appeared to be the least concerned of all the crowd assembled. Ford and Sills have been lodged in jail at Elkton.

Wilkesbarre, April 18.

Death of a Veteran Mason.—Major Oliver Helme, one of our oldest citizens, paid the last debt of nature, at his residence in this place, last evening. His mortal remains will be accompanied to their last resting place on Sunday, by the Masonic fraternity, of which order he had been a member for the last fifty years.

Married:

In this city, April 23, by the Rev. Dr. Neville, John H. Allison, formerly of Louisville, Ky., to Eliza A. Postlethwaite, formerly of Natchez, Miss.

Died:

On Sunday morning, April 27, at 5 o'clock, Charles, son of Thomas C. and Amanda Jenkins, aged six months and six days.

New Era R. A. Chapter No. 2.